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P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12

BIRTHS.

On 12th April, at Shanghai, the wife of W. Guild, of a daughter.
On 19th April, at Shanghai, the wife of J. De Wey, of a daughter.
On 14th April, at Shanghai, the wife of H. R. H. Thomas, of a daughter.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VOUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, APRIL 24th, 1905.

There is a forensic fiction that the Law cannot err. The theory is one of judicial infallibility, maintained, like an analogous theory, for a useful purpose; but, if hearkened to by the man in the street, received and taken with the proverbial grain of salt. Without such examples as the Beck case to justify our assertion, we are entitled to support it syllogistically. For minor premises, *humanum est errare*; for minor, "all magistrates are human"; therefore, it is the nature of a magistrate to err, occasionally. This preamble relieves us of the risk of over much presumption in expressing our opinion, which is also human, that the element of error was perceivable in the local convictions of sailor-men who refused to undertake war risks. We would offer no sweeping condemnation of the law, of the interpretation of the law, or of the consequent sentences which have put upon British sailors the gall-bird stigma. From the shipping point of view it must have been very serious and very annoying when crews have interrupted a potentially profitable voyage by refusing to continue further than Hongkong; and some impatience, on the part both of captain and magistrate, was natural and excusable when the attitude of the defaulting seamen was characterised by the stupidity exemplified in such cases as that of the sailor who boasted: "I am a Britisher, and never change my mind."

But the point seems to be whether the best procedure was adopted in halting these men into a court of criminal sessions. The law of the sea is not the law of the land. There are reasons for the differences. Yet, obviously, there was something wrong somewhere in putting men whose worst offence was a breach of contract into the position of criminals. Long before the arrival of the Baltic Fleet caused others to reconsider the magisterial dictum that there was no real risk, we felt and expressed sympathy for the men thus being punished. We never felt inclined to agree that the magistrates were right in describing their scruples as altogether vexatious and frivolous. Expressions from the Bench itself gave us occasion to question the esoteric justice of the treatment meted out to the mutineers. It was said by one Justice of the Peace that in the presence of reasonable grounds for believing that risk attached to a voyage to the North, he would be the last man in the world to insist that they should proceed. We asked ourselves what would be reasonable grounds. There was then no Baltic Armada in the vicinity. The mined areas were in many of the cases not to be crossed or approached. What then, had these men to fear? Were they cowards, starting at shadows, trembling at the mere possibility of danger? The ordinary perils of the sea they were accustomed to risk without a thought. The idea occurred to us that these men were "sea lawyers." They learned that extra freight was being earned by their ship, and asked themselves why. The answer that naturally suggested itself to them was that extra freight was paid because there was reasonable ground for apprehending risk to the ship. Any risk to the ship must be shared by themselves. The ship was insured; they were not. The sea-lawyer, particularly the British variety, has a keen sense of equity, and a stubborn idea of fighting for what he considers to be justice, for what is "fair." Extra risk, extra freight, extra pay for the sea-lawyer must obviously have been the train of thought. That no reference was made to any demand for extra inducements does not vitiate the theory. They may well have expected to be offered inducements to continue. In some cases, that was the course pursued. In others, now under discussion, the men were treated, not to bribes, but to threats. The letter of the bond was cited. They were sent to gaol. This seemed to us wrong, but where the law applies, and men are under the law, there is little use in kicking against the pricks. Fresh cases followed; the magistrates still insisted that there was no danger. Even the nearness of the Baltic Fleet did not alter the legal view that the risk was imaginary. In other quarters, however, we find that the latest cases have drawn official attention to the possibility of "reasonable grounds"; and some men are released. But how can the presence of a Russian squadron so far south endanger ships bound for the north? It seems to us that if the grounds for apprehension are reasonable now, they have been reasonable all along, since the first batch of men was incarcerated. For them, there was no intervention. There was admittedly in earlier cases cargo declared by Russia to be contraband; but we are told the men were justly punished because there was no risk then of Russia being able to enforce its own proclamation. Truly, Russian prestige must still be high if its Fleet on the Annam coast is to be considered as directly threatening similar cargoes running hence to Japan. It was just as likely to catch them when it was at Madagascar; but no matter, it is being talked of here, and therefore the men have now reasonable ground for their fears. If they have, their predecessors had; and if the recent offenders go free, something seems owing to those who preceded them to gaol.

The French Mail of the 21st March was delivered in London on the 20th inst.

Mr. G. H. Ardros, editor of the *Footloose Echo*, has gone home on a year's leave.

Fukien province is being more extensively planted with the mulberry.

Chinese troops, says the *Foochow Echo*, are to be uniformly armed with a new pattern small bore rifle.

H. E. the Governor has appointed provisionally, until further notice, Mr. E. C. L. Lewis to be a director of the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund, vice Mr. C. McI. Messer, on leave.

A Foochow telegram to the *Shenpao* states that a numerous signed protest to the Waiwup has been sent by the gentry of that city opposing the granting to a French syndicate—now pushing its claims at Peking—of certain mining rights in Fukien province.

H. E. the Governor has appointed provisionally, until further notice, Mr. Henry Hurrestone to act as Crown Solicitor vice Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, on vacation.

Mr. P. H. de Lucy Fossarion, who was French Consul at Foochow about sixteen years ago, is reported to be transferred from Kobe to his old charge.

H. E. the Governor has appointed Major C. L. Josling, R.A.M.C., Acting Principal Medical Officer of Troops, to be a member of the Sanitary Board in place of Colonel Webb, R.A.M.C., resigned.

The ex-Viceroy of Fukien, Wei Kuang-tao, has been studying the war in Manchuria. He now advocates for the province two artillery divisions, and points out that the country is too mountainous for cavalry.

Some unscrupulous person in Hongkong has victimised the *Daily News* at Shanghai by telegraphing "a great naval battle" at the Amambas. Whoever sent the telegram, dated 14th April, must have intended deliberate deceit.

Wing Cheung appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on Saturday to answer a charge of trespassing on the premises of the Bay View Police Station. He informed His Worship that he called to see a friend who was going to show him over the premises. Fined \$5.

Out of about 20 Chinese concerned in a street brawl at West Point on Friday night, four were arrested. Inspector Collett placed them before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on Saturday to answer charges of fighting in the street and behaving in a disorderly manner. They were each fined \$5 or 14 days' imprisonment.

A Chinaman was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on Saturday with causing obstruction in Qoon's Road West by selling theatre tickets outside the Ko Shing Theatre. He was fined \$10 in default one month's imprisonment, and His Worship made an order that the practice of selling tickets outside the theatre was to be prohibited.

The second match (Hongkong Club v. Club Germania) for the Bowling Cup will be held on the 28th and 29th inst. The German team is composed of Messrs A. Rombach, F. Nicolai, A. Schroter, E. Vollbrecht, F. Eberius, G. Engel, C. Koch and Julius Mueller. The first match was won by the English team in December, 1904.

The programme of music to be performed by the band of the 11th Infantry on the New Parade Ground this (Monday) afternoon, from 5 to 6.30 p.m., is as follows:—
March "Bender-You" ... Letana
Selection "The Girl from Kay" ... Caryll
Valse "A Summer Night in Munich" ... Collier
Fantasia "Folk-Songs of Italy" ... Ramezzotti
Gavotte "Princess May" ... Kottmann
Polka "The Dream" ... Julien

A Manila paper says: It will probably interest some people to know that there is a very vigorous and well-schemed game on, at present, to corner that necessary of cordage, hemp. Whether or not the projected "corner" is limited to the Philippines is more than we can say from the information in our possession, but the available facts suggest that the schemers are hitting high. The name of a Manila merchant who was at one time black in the government books is mentioned as one of the promoters and there is not the least doubt that he and his allies mean business. If they can put their game through, it will play havoc with the city brokers.

THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

The Examinations held by the Hongkong Branch of this Institute took place last week. The following gentlemen were Examiners: Hon. Dr. Chik. A.P.C.M.O., Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Capt. Fitzwilliam, A.S.C., Dr. W. W. Pearce, A.M.O.H., and Mr. A. H. Ough, M.I.C.E. The Hon. Secretary was Mr. A. Carter, M.S.I. The following Candidates were recommended for certificates from the headquarters in London. Practical Sanitary Science Examination:—Messrs. Philip Thomas Lamble and James William White. Sanitary Inspectors' Examination:—Messrs. Charlie Killington and Charles William Ward.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

A HARBOUR NUISANCE.

On Saturday seven junkmen were fined \$25 each for fastening to in-coming steamers in motion.

UNAUTHORISED STREAMS.

Three Chinese water-borne men were on Saturday fined \$20 each, or six weeks' imprisonment, for obtaining water for sale to ships from unauthorised streams. The only authorised place to obtain water is at Laichikok, where the Government sell it for seven cents a ton.

THE PHILIPPINES FLOATING DRY DOCK. The new floating dry dock for the Philippines, building at the yard of the American Steel Company, Sparrow Point, Maryland, is now nearly completed. It is destined for Olongapo, Subig Bay, P.I., the new American naval station in the Far East. The dock is capable of lifting the largest battleship.

THE FIRE ON THE "GERMANICUS." As the cargo of the *ss. Germanicus* was on fire the vessel was beached at Kobe on the 13th inst. The vessel itself does not appear to have been seriously injured.

"IKVULA'S" LATEST CHARTER. The *N. C. Daily News* says that the British steamer *Ikvula* (3313 tons), which has been chartered to convey Russian refugees to Odessa, left Shanghai on the 15th inst. having on board several doctors and nurses and 900 old convalescent soldiers.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

FRENCH POLITICS.

LONDON, 23rd April.

M. Delcassé has withdrawn his resignation, on condition that his Morocco programme be accepted.

LORD KITCHENER THREATENS TO RESIGN.

LONDON, April 20.

It is reported that Lord Kitchener has intimated his intention to resign the Indian command unless the power of the Military Member of the Council is restricted.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

LONDON, 20th April.

Mr. Taft, the United States Secretary for War, on his return from the Philippines, will visit Tokyo as a guest of Japan. The party will include Miss Roosevelt and several Senators and Congressmen.

RESIGNATION OF M. DELCASSÉ.

LONDON, 22nd April.

M. Delcassé has resigned; his position was shaken at the debate in the Chamber on Wednesday; his adversaries contending that the Kaiser would never have intervened in Morocco had M. Delcassé considered German susceptibilities.

ZEMSTVOV PROHIBITED.

LONDON, 22nd April.

The Congress of the Members of the Zemstvos, fixed for 7th May in St. Petersburg, has been prohibited.

CRETE.

LONDON, 22nd April.

The Cretan Chamber has unanimously proclaimed union with Greece, simultaneously expressing confidence in the Prince; the Deputy then swore allegiance to King George.

THE WAR.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

THE THIRD BALTIC FLEET.

LONDON, April 20.

It is reported at St. Petersburg that the Third Russian Squadron is now in the neighbourhood of Sundra Straits.

A JAPANESE PROTEST.

LONDON, April 20.

The Japanese Ambassador in Paris has lodged a protest with the French Government regarding the facilities granted by the French Authorities to Admiral Rodjestvensky's fleet at Kamranh Bay.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

GERMAN STEAMER STOPPED AT MAURITIUS.

LONDON, 21st April.

The German steamer *Juliette* at Mauritius has been prevented from finishing coaling when it was ascertained that she was carrying stores to Kamranh Bay. The *Daily Mail* states that the English portion of her crew complain that they have been deceived and refuse to continue the voyage, preferring imprisonment.

FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, 21st April.

The Japanese Minister in Paris has called the attention of M. Delcassé to the presence of Russian ships at Kamranh Bay; it is maintained on behalf of France that she has taken precisely the same measures as she took when Japanese cruisers lately visited Kamranh; moreover it is affirmed that the Baltic fleet has quitted territorial waters.

LATER.

M. Rouvier, in the Chamber has emphatically reaffirmed that formal, precise and repeated orders have been sent to French officials in Indo-China to maintain the absolute neutrality of those waters.

The St. Petersburg Admiralty has represented to Admiral Rodjestvensky that his remaining in the proximity of the coast of Annam is a grave danger to peace; and they believe that he will obey the formal instructions sent to him.

There is a general consensus of opinion in London that Admiral Rodjestvensky has gained a great advantage by coaling and re-provisioning at Kamranh.

Naval circles in St. Petersburg are becoming sanguine of success.

BALTIC FLEET NEWS.

On the 19th instant the *ss. Choeva*, while on a voyage from Bangkok to Hongkong, passed a number of Russian warships anchored at Kamranh Bay.

The Norwegian *ss. Gesta* arrived from Bangkok yesterday with a cargo of rice. Off Cape Padaran, at 7 p.m. on the 19th instant, in Latitude 11.15 North, Longitude 108.20 East, she passed four cruisers, conveying three transports sailing in a south-westerly direction towards Saigon. She could not distinguish what nationality they belonged to, but having regard to the transports, took them to be part of the Baltic Fleet. All of the ships were showing lights except one transport in the rear.

THE Y.M.C.A.

The Y.M.C.A. is getting up a tennis club. Preparations are being made for bi-weekly and later tri-weekly bathing excursions which should commence about the 1st May. A billiard tournament commences to-morrow.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Corps Armourer Sergeant J. T. Hawks has been granted six months' leave from the Colony. Messrs. E. S. Abraham and J. Joseph have joined the Volunteers, and the names of Gunners F. Hawks and S. G. H. Ames have been struck off the strength.

The following board of officers will assemble at Headquarters to-morrow to investigate the cause of non-efficient members of the Corps being absent from the G. O. C.'s inspection:—Capt. D. Macdonald (President), Capt. W. Armstrong, Capt. T. Skinner and Lieut. W. A. Craik.

Trooper G. H. Pot's, H.K.V.T., has been promoted to Sergeant, and Trooper J. Johnston to Corporal.

MR. JUSTICE DE SAUSMAREZ WELCOMED.

Mr. Haviland Walter de Sausmarez took his seat as Judge of H.M.'s Supreme Court for China and Corea for the first time on April 14th.

The Acting Crown Advocate, Mr. W. A. C. Platt, happened to be appearing in the case, and took the opportunity to welcome his Lordship in the following terms:—My Lord, May I, on behalf of the Bar, wish you a very cordial welcome to this Court on your taking your seat for the first time; and I trust you will find your position on the bench of this court in Shanghai a very satisfactory one. We can assure you that you can always count upon the hearty co-operation of the Bar and on their loyalty to their chief.

His Lordship said:—Gentlemen of the Bar, I thank you for your words of welcome on my taking my seat for the first time on this Bench. I must thank you for what you have said and assure you that in coming here I am fulfilling one of the ambitions of my life, having reached the highest position that the Foreign Office can give me. I have served in other Consular Courts of His Majesty, and I may say that one of the reasons why I particularly looked forward to Shanghai is that I always understood that the Bar would be a very great assistance to me. The high office that I hold here with satisfaction to myself as well as, I hope, to the public. I do not think, gentlemen, I need say any more. Thank you.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE BURMO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

The Mission of English and Chinese officials, which has recently started for the Burmo-Chinese frontier, has for its object, it is said, the examination of the conditions on the frontier, without contemplating any delimitation. Through well-informed sources yesterday, however, our representative learned that delimitation is almost certain to follow the work of the Mission, though not necessarily immediately. Under the Treaty signed by Lord Rosebery on March 1st, 1894, the boundary was delimited as far north as latitude 24 degrees 35 minutes. It is with the remaining portion the Commission will have to deal.

The Indian Government has lately been making special efforts to encourage the trade along the caravan route from Bhamo on the Upper Irrawaddy to Teng-yueh (Momein) in the Chinese province of Yunnan. Fifty years ago the trade between Upper Burma and Yunnan was valued at half a million sterling, but it fell to very small dimensions during the reign of the last of the Kings of Burma. Of late it has begun to revive, especially since a road was made on the recommendation of Mr. Lytton, British Consul Agent at Teng-yueh, through the Tai-ping-gorges. Mr. Lytton has also advocated the laying of a light line of railway from Bhamo to Teng-yueh, and it is possible that the Indian Government may adopt the scheme. If the Chinese would repair the road from Teng-yueh to Tai-fu, the efforts of the French to divert the bulk of the Yunnan and Szechuen trade to their ports in Indo-China would have far less chance of success. Teng-yueh, it may be added, is now a place of small importance in itself, but it is a receiving centre for goods to and from the northern and central districts of Yunnan and the south-western part of Szechuen.—*Standard.*

MONEY WAITING FOR JAPAN.

The City editor of the *Globe* wrote last month:—Germany is evidently angling for the next Japanese External loan, and the German Asiatic Bank would clearly like to undertake the issue. All this may be fairly concluded from a recent article in the *Beece Courier*. Our contemporary endeavours to tell any anxiety which may exist, and to make it appear that the bank does not really care very much whether it gets the business or not, in the following passage:—"The present, vague proposals cannot take concrete shape until Japan, which is now engaged in negotiating a domestic loan, decides to issue a fresh foreign loan. The German Asiatic Bank will then have to inquire into the condition of Japanese finances, with a view to ascertaining whether they are sound enough to warrant the recommendation of Japanese State Bonds as an advisable investment for the German public." It is very kind and conscientious of the German Asiatic Bank to give itself so much trouble over the question of Japanese solvency; but it is not very likely that it will be asked to make any issue at all, having regard to the fact that several additional millions of British money are available for Japan as soon as she signifies that she requires them.

FOOTBALL.

WEST KENTS V. CIVILIANS.

AN UNUSUAL INTERLUDE. It would be safe to call the match between the combined Civilian Teams and the West Kents, played at Happy Valley on Saturday, a draw, although, had the game been concluded, honours would probably have gone to the Shield winners, who were two nil in the second half. They (the Kents) turned out in full force, but the civilians struggled down to the ground one after another. At the roll call they were short of several players, and substitutes had to be procured to make up a team. During the first half play hovered round the civilians' goal, which was the scene of a protracted siege. The damage, however, was not as serious as it might have been, only Burrows and Redmond being successful in passing the goalkeeper, although many fast shots were tried.

The West Kents were having much their own way at the beginning of the second half when an un-expectedly disturb new draw onlookers away from the ropes and the footballers from the field of contest. A European and a Portuguese had quarrelled and come to blows. Police Sergeant Blackman succeeded in separating the fighters, and they were going off quietly enough until another Portuguese interfered. It is alleged that, under the influence of liquor, he had "disguised fair nature with ill-favoured rage", and been trying all the afternoon to fasten a quarrel on someone. When the men were separated by the policeman, he tried to urge his companion on to the fray again. Sergeant Blackman several times told him quietly to go away, but he persisted, and finally (it is alleged) assaulted the sergeant. He was immediately secured by the Sergeant and two plain clothes Sergeants who had appeared on the scene, and there were loud cries from the soldiers of "Frog march him." "Frog march him!" He will be charged at the Police Court to-morrow (Tuesday) with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting the Police.

After this, there was no more football. The whistle was sounded, with the scores standing West Kents, 2; Civilians, 0.

MISGUIDED WOMEN.

A REAL YELLOW PERIL.

Three white women and their half-caste children, who were assisted by Custom House officers to escape from their Chinese homes up the West River, arrived here on Saturday by the *ss. Shauler*. Two of them are Australian, and the third is from Chili. Two of the women and their children were taken in by the Italian Convent. In their Chinese homes they were beaten and generally treated badly by the respective first wives, who made them work in the fields and do other servile work. They were kept in close custody, one of the Australian women having thus suffered for six years.

A *Daily Press* representative yesterday interviewed the Reverend Mother of the Italian Convent. She said it was not an unusual thing for refugees of this description to come from the interior. They generally belonged to the unfortunate class of women, because it was seldom that one found them married. In Australia the Chinamen deceived these low-class women with promises he never intended to fulfil. When she arrived in the interior she found herself one of several "wives" a position most repugnant to any right-feeling white woman. The inevitable consequences follow. As the Rev. Mother expressed it:—"Indeed, these poor women receive their punishment in this world."

The Reverend Mother said she intended to apply to the Benevolent Society to send the women back to their respective homes. She did not know how the Commonwealth Government would regard the children, but it seemed to be the duty of the community to do something.

Most women helped in this way showed but little gratitude, but the Reverend Mother cited one exception. Some years ago a Maunritius woman thus sought refuge at the Italian Convent and, through the Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown was sent back to her country. Every year that woman wrote expressions of gratitude to the Convent. She was a very ignorant, but not a vicious woman.

The Reverend Mother admitted that it seemed to her undesirable for Europeans to marry Chinese, but said that when such couples approached a priest it was clearly his duty to marry them rather than let them live in sin. It appears very easy for Chinamen to marry (if they did really marry the women they lived with) Europeans in Australia. The Convent received Eurasian children as pupils without question.

During the last few days thirteen destitute have been admitted into the Italian Convent. One was a Chinawoman who had been robbed, and there were three native children speaking an unknown dialect. "Almost every day destitutes are admitted," continued the Reverend Mother. We are so full that it has been found necessary to put beds in the corridor. "We are building an extension to accommodate 150 children. We have not sufficient funds to pay for it, but God will see that. The money is not required for luxurious living or fine clothes."

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

The opening day of the season was held at the Club compound on Saturday. There was to have been competitions for spoons, but as the attendance was poor the games were declared friendly. The winners were A. Milroy, J. Henderson, J. Walker, A. R. Kinross, R. H. Barker and R. Whyte.

HONGKONG PRODUCE AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Correspondence concerning the re-organization and enlargement of the Hongkong Court at the Imperial Institute is published in the *Hongkong Government Gazette*. His Excellency the Governor has placed a collection of articles of Hongkong and South China production and manufacture in the hands of the Registrar General. Mr. Tutchin has twice visited the Imperial Institute and has carefully inspected the Hongkong and other Courts at the Imperial Institute which he was shown by the Superintendent, Mr. W. G. Freeman, who gave him much information respecting the details of arrangement, etc. The desirability of somewhat extending the area of the present space allotted to the Hongkong Court, which should be at least doubled in order to include the additional exhibits and to show those better than is possible in the present cramped space, is suggested. The Colony contributes a total annual sum of £36 17s. 6d. to the general expenses of the Imperial Institute and the upkeep of the Court, and it is suggested that this contribution be correspondingly increased.

The work of the Imperial Institute is to display and illustrate the natural resources and industries of the Colonies and India, to promote by scientific and technical investigation the commercial utilization of the raw materials of the Empire, and to supply full information concerning the Colonies and Dependencies and their resources. In 1903 the Imperial Institute was transferred by Act of Parliament to the control of the Board of Trade. It is put forward that the Hongkong Court affords an opportunity of bringing to the notice of commercial men, and others, a representative collection, not only of the products and manufactures of the Colony itself, but also of the products of China. This idea is already attained to a certain extent, as the attached catalogue of exhibits indicates. Much, however, remains to be done. To this end the accompanying notes on the present condition and requirements of the Court are intended as suggestions, which, if carried out, would render the Court more representative of the products and resources of Hongkong and of its great importance as an entrepot of Chinese trade.

His Excellency the Governor thinks that the question of extending the area of the space allotted to the Hongkong Court and of correspondingly increasing the contribution from this Government had best be considered when the new collection is received in London.

HONGKONG'S REVENUE.

The amount of the Colony's revenue and expenditure from the 1st January, 1905, showing the increase or decrease under the various heads for the same period of last year is published in the *Hongkong Government Gazette*. The revenue was \$608,435.84 as against \$492,437.34 for the same period of last year, and the expenditure \$566,568.38 as against \$475,548.03.

The assets and liabilities on the 31st January, 1905, were as follows:—

ASSETS.	
Bank balance	\$645,480.04
Crown agents' balance	28,676.55
Do, advance	52,580.84
Advances, &c.	113,925.68
Subsidy Coins	550,000.00
Suspense House Service	1,484.83
Total	\$1,422,158.64
LIABILITIES.	
Deposits not available	\$804,620.88
Crown agents' drafts	2,060,000.00
Money order remittances	19,857.08
Officers' remittances	355.32
Total Liabilities	\$2,834,533.28
Balance	\$912,385.36
Total	\$1,422,158.64

The financial returns for the year 1904 show total payments \$19,071,412.21, leaving a net balance on the 31st December of \$314,257.69.

MORE CHINESE LABOUR WANTED.

The United States Consul at Victoria, B.C., says an attempt is about to be made to introduce Chinese labour into some of the mines of the province. "It has been found impossible," writes the Consul, "to successfully work hydraulic mines in many portions of British Columbia at the present price for white labour, and in consequence an effort is to be made again next season to introduce Chinese labour in the hydraulic mines at Athol, in the northern section of this province. A few years ago a number of Japanese were taken into the district for this purpose, but in consequence of the determined opposition of the local miners' unions the mine owners were compelled to abandon their intention in the matter. Since the conditions have considerably changed, there being far fewer white miners in the district than formerly, while it has been clearly shown that it is not possible to profitably operate many of the Athol hydraulic properties without largely reducing the cost of labour. Under these circumstances it is probable that there will be less opposition to the contemplated employment of Chinese labour, particularly as it is proposed to increase the wages of white miners now in the district, who will be employed as foremen or overseers. In other cases the labour problem is being solved in a different manner by the adoption of a method of placer mining by means of dredging, a practice which has given excellent results in California.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 23rd at 11.55 a.m. The barometer has risen in Japan and fallen on the E. coast of China.

The high pressure area is moving Eastwards and is now lying over the Yellow Sea. Gradients are decreasing on the China coast but continue rather steep over the N. part of the China Sea.

Moderate E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and strong E. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Fresh, E. winds; cloudy misty.

HAMBURG.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

21st March.

BANKERS' REPORTS.

The annual reports of the Deutsche Bank and the Disconto Commandit Gesellschaft, the two most important financial institutions in Berlin, have appeared almost on the same day. The introductory remarks closely resemble each other. Trade is stated to have been steadily improving during the period under review, and, although the Russo-Japanese war arrested the movement for a short time, it subsequently, on the conviction gaining ground that it would be confined to the Far East, had a stimulating effect by creating a tremendous demand for war material and all sorts of other goods.

The "Concentration movement" in the financial and industrial world is reported to have made further progress; amalgamations and associations of banks and manufacturing establishments have been numerous, particularly in the iron and chemical trades, producing most favourable results. This tendency to join forces is viewed with satisfaction, as it enables a greater number of people to participate in the profits of an expanding trade, the object not being to place the control of the business in a few hands as in some other countries.

The commercial treaties do not meet with the approval of either of the two banks; on account of increase in the import duties; regret is also expressed that the draft of the new "Einkaufsgesetz", although removing some of the worst features of the old one, should still contain provisions detrimental to the free development of the banking business of the empire.

Both establishments report favourably as to the results obtained by the head offices and the numerous branch establishments, which include those of an older date as well as those recently set up, and smaller concerns taken over in the course of the year.

The following figures will give an insight into the working of the two banks and the magnitude of their affairs:

DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, 1903.	
Share capital	M. 100 millions
Reserve accounts	M. 100 millions
Turnover	60,857 millions
Net profit	4,322,000
Dividend	12 per cent.
No. of employees	12,738
No. of branches	3,174

These figures include those of the numerous branch offices at home and abroad, the results of which have been very satisfactory.

A favourable opinion is entertained by both establishments as to the prospects of trade in the present year, more especially in the event of an early peace.

At present the chances of peace being restored in the Far East seem remote and the Paris Haute finance has marked its sense of the situation by declining to assist in raising a fresh Russian loan; whether Berlin bankers will come to the rescue remains to be seen, at any rate the various courses have been somewhat depressed by the news last week.

THE EAST-ASIATIC DINNERS.
The annual dinner of the East-Asiatic Society was held at the Hamburger Hof in this city on Saturday last the 18th inst.; amongst the members present was Prince Heinrich, who seldom fails to attend. The usual toasts were proposed and duly honoured after which the Prince and his suite withdrew, the other guests remaining considerably longer.

THE RECENT STRIKES.
Although the several commissions appointed by the Prussian government to inquire into the alleged grievances of the miners in the Ruhr district have revealed no real cause of complaint against the masters, the new bill to be laid before the Chambers makes important concessions to the men. It provides that under certain conditions mining concessions shall lapse and the property be forfeited to the crown where work is suspended beyond a certain time.

That the shifts shall for the present be limited to 8½ hours from pits mouth to pits mouth for adults where the temperature does not exceed 2 deg. centigrades and to 6½ hours where the heat is greater; a further reduction to take place at the end of another three years.

That the "annulling" of trucks shall be illegal.

That men's committees shall be elected by ballot, as mentioned in my last, &c., &c.

No wonder the strike is no longer so sidored by the men to have ended in a defeat, but is by them extolled as a triumph! The masters on the other hand express great dissatisfaction with the proposed measure. A meeting of the respective committees of the "Association for the promotion of industrial interests in Rhineland and Westphalia" and of the "North-western division of the Iron and Steel works," was held at Düsseldorf last week, when the bill was discussed and unanimously condemned. A resolution was passed to the following effect:—That whereas the government inquiry into the administration of the mines in Rhineland and Westphalia had disclosed no serious evils, and similar investigations in other parts of the country would no doubt have the same result, the adoption of measures calculated to increase the cost of the production of coal could not but seriously affect the entire industry of Germany and must therefore be deprecated.

That the creation of workmen's committees, such as government contemplated, would only tend to strengthen their trade organisations all along the line, and as the election was to be by ballot, given the discontented elements a great preponderance; that the conduct of the masters during the recent strike

had not rendered the formation of such bodies for the protection of the men's interests necessary, for the struggle had been fought upon them and their refusal to treat with the self-constituted strike committee was fully justified by the fact of its not being a representative one at all; and that but for the interference of government an earlier termination of the strike might have been arrived at; that the question of the forfeiture of mining rights be left to a general meeting to decide and that in the meantime a petition be addressed to the chambers against the passing of the bill.

ODE TO THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The following lines are printed because of their subject rather than of their merit. They appeared in the *Manila Sunday Sun*, prefaced by the following comment:—

Boulay and Runyon's farewell to the other employees, when they were "fired" from the Company for opposing the "Chink" officials. The Company beginning work recalls the above to mind.

Apollis, Pampanga, April 5th.

Farwell farewell, Oh! Canton-Hankow Rail.

The Engineers will all leave you at last.

For we are going back to God's fair country.

Where all our trials and troubles will be past;

Back amid the roses and the lilacs,

Back where a chap can get a decent meal.

Far away from the almond-eyed Mongolian.

Far from the land where the people lie and wait.

No more we'll have to wade the muddy paddies.

No more we'll work beneath your burning sun.

We are tired of building Oriental Railroads.

For it looks as if it never can be done;

And when at last we're back in our home country

We'll sit beneath a spreading chestnut tree.

And wonder if you're still among the living.

And wonder will the Railroad ever be.

EUROPEAN BOOKS IN JAPAN.

The *Edinburgh* reproduces the following statistics resulting from an inquiry made by the French Minister to Japan, M. Haimeud, as to the importation of foreign books into that country during the last three years. The figures are given in yen:—

	1901.	1902.	1903.
Belgium	2,643	1,930	2,945
China	14,313	15,705	11,436
France	32,523	15,525	15,151
Germany	96,394	94,517	93,090
Great Britain	87,608	163,811	815,518
Russia	334	123	1,139
United States	47,301	72,704	55,556

France, it will be seen, does not take a high place. It sells to Japan mainly law books and novels. The scientific works come from Germany, England, and the United States.

THE TRANSVAAL'S INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

During the year ended June 30 last, the Transvaal, according to an official report, produced miscellaneous products to the value of a little over £300,000, representing a great advance since the previous year, when the output was valued at £173,817. The Government Mining Engineer gives the following details of the output:—

	1904.	1903.
Machine-made bricks	1,114,698	539,741
" " (fire)	8,726	7,961
Cement	24,353	9,989
Lime (blue)	16,628	41,139
Lime (white)	56,438	12,727
Slate	15,500	6,000

The value of hand-made bricks is probably more than equal to that of the machine-made bricks. Since the close of the year 1903-1904 experiments have been made as to the suitability of local clay for pottery purposes, and there is said to be every reason to suppose that this industry will assume considerable proportions.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

LORD ROTHSCHILD ON ITS PROSPECTS.
Lord Rothschild stated to a newspaper representative that the postponement of negotiations by the French Syndicate of Banks and Credit Establishments came as no surprise to the inner financial circle in London.

"I think," continued Lord Rothschild, "that a postponement of negotiations in this case is tantamount to a refusal to treat any more. After all it can form no matter for surprise. It is force of circumstance, and not, I think, the result of pressure on the part of the French Government in the interests of peace. We won £500,000 and £500,000,000 if French money is invested in Russia. There is nothing more natural than, at the present time, with the affairs of Russia in the state they are, both at home and abroad, that it should become difficult at last to find subscribers in France to a Russian Loan. That is all, I think, force of circumstance, and no pressure which shall tend to peace on the part of the French Government."

The French knew that to continue the war means revolution in Russia, and that to cease now, under present conditions, means revolution. It was difficult to say where Russia would find money to continue the war.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P.M. str. *China*, with mails, &c., left Nagasaki for Manila on Friday, the 21st inst. at 10 a.m., and is due there on Tuesday, the 25th inst. at daylight.

The P.M. str. *Korea*, with mails, &c., which left Japan March 24th for San Francisco via Shanghai, &c., arrived at her destination on the 21st inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* left Shanghai on Saturday at 1 p.m., and may be expected here to-day at 5 p.m.

The I.G.M. str. *Boon*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 23rd March, left Singapore on Friday at noon, and may be expected here to-morrow, p.m.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* arrived at Shanghai at 1 a.m. on Saturday, the 22nd inst.

The O.S. & C.M. str. *Dayne*, and the O.S. & C.M. str. *Kaisow* left Shanghai on the 21st inst. at daylight, and may be expected here to-day at daylight.

The str. *Zeigra* left Manila on the 22nd inst. at 10 a.m., and is due here to-day at 3 p.m.

The O.S. & C.M. str. *Colclac* left Singapore on the 21st inst. at daylight, and may be expected here to-day at daylight.

The J. C. J. str. *Tijah* left Macassar for this port on the 19th inst., and may be expected here on the 27th inst.

The P. & O. str. *Socatra* left Singapore for this port on the 21st inst. at 5 p.m.

MINES IN THE GULF.

When the presence of mines in the Gulf began to be reported almost daily, it was the duty of the Chinese Government if possible to send out gunboats to search for and destroy these dangerous weapons of destruction, and of other Powers having war vessels in the vicinity to aid her in this necessary work. Having practically no vessels of her own available it might have been supposed that China would have appealed to the two Powers with men-of-war close at hand to assist her; but she does not appear to have done so. The British Shipping Companies consequently collectively applied to their Admirals in these waters to deal with the difficulty, which instead of lessening as time goes on seems to be positively increasing, and threatening the safety of international shipping and more. For reasons which are not made at all apparent in the correspondence which has passed between the Companies and the naval authorities, the Admirals are apparently disinclined to prosecute a search for the mines except in the immediate vicinity of Weihai, which for practical purposes amounts to very little. That the refusal arises from sheer indifference is not to be contemplated, and we can only fall back for consolation on the somewhat monotonous reflection that in some mysterious and inexplicable way it will endanger imperial interests and international relations if H.B.M.'s vessels of war are soon scouring the ocean highway searching for mines originally laid, and presumably cast adrift, by one or both of the belligerent Powers! But in the meantime the trade routes and the commerce of the mines? By whom cast adrift on their hasty errand of death who can say? But if the British Admirals cannot or will not go and look for them and lead merchant captains a hand in disposing of them, why not appeal to the Japanese? They, after all, are at least a party to the great all-important fact that the mines are there, and that a safe and secure route to the westward must be found. Russia obviously cannot participate in the clearing up, and if it is inexpedient for British vessels it would be practically equally so for the German. It is a matter of great congratulation that so far only one vessel has had her bows smashed in by contact with the mines, but more serious accidents may occur at any moment, and even the least junk and junkmen is not to be contemplated with equanimity. We notice one Shanghai contemporary blames the new disposition of British naval forces for Admiral Noel's decision to sit tight and do nothing, but this is surely going to extremes, and we prefer to think there are "other reasons."

JAPANESE FINANCES.

As regards the financing of the war in the Far East, it would seem that interest for the moment is shifting from the borrowing operations of Russia to those of Japan. With the arrival in London of Mr. Koriyama Takekoshi, who so skillfully conducted the negotiations for the last two Japanese loans as to occasion the minimum of disturbance to the London money market, while his services to Japan were considered sufficiently important to demand special recognition at the hands of the Mikado—it is not improbable that we shall hear something ere long with regard to a new Japanese loan. For the moment rumors are freely circulated to the effect that Japan is likely to obtain a considerable amount in Berlin; and if the report be correct, the fact is a distinctly interesting one, bearing in mind the pronounced sympathy in that country on behalf of Russia. There seems, at any rate, to be this amount of truth in the report, viz., that a powerful financial syndicate has been formed to take up the loan subject to the approval of "official" quarters in Berlin. The approval seemed some few weeks ago likely to be withheld; but, from the tenor of Count Buelow's recent speech, it is assumed that these objections have been withdrawn; and although we are disinclined to credit the reports that the whole of the next Japanese loan will go to Berlin, it is, of course, quite possible that just as Japan has been inclined to seek an international market for her stocks in New York and London, she may also be loath to take advantage of third competitor in the shape of Germany for any new loan about to be brought out. One thing, however, can be safely stated at a time when rumors of the size of the loan, the date of issue, and the terms, &c., are being freely circulated, namely, that nothing up to the present moment has been definitely arranged. It may, perhaps, be of interest to recall that since the beginning of the war the only two loans raised by Japan have been for £10,000,000 and £12,000,000 respectively. The first issue, for £10,000,000, was floated on May 12 of last year, the loan being in the shape of Six per Cent. with a first charge on the Customs, the price of issue being 83½. The last loan, for £12,000,000, was floated as recently as November 14 last, when the price of issue was 90½, the loan constituting a second charge on the Customs. On both occasions one-half of the loan was placed in New York, and it is interesting to compare the present price of Japanese securities with those current at the date of the flotation of the last loan:—

	Price Flotation	Nov. 14, 1904.
Japanese Five per Cent.	87½	100
" Four "	87½	86½
" Five "	85	97½
" Six "	95½	105

THE WORDS COTTON TRADE.

Our position in the cotton trade of the world occasions little wonder among us now, but the inevitable statistics, revealing where we stand in comparison with other countries, must occasion strongly curious thoughts in the minds of our competitors. America especially might grudge us our supremacy, when she reflects that nearly three-fourths of all the cotton used within her borders, and none at all in the countries that are her strongest rivals in manufactured cotton goods. The official figures at the Washington Bureau of Statistics have compiled tables that bring home some unpleasant facts for the States, chief among which, perhaps, is that the United Kingdom exports over £71,646,000 worth of manufactured cotton commodities annually, while American exports last year only reached the value of £4,490,000. At the same time while we import over £7,180,000 worth of cotton goods, the United States imported last year £2,904,500 worth. In other words, America imports more than twice as much as it exports, while the United Kingdom exports ten times as much as it imports. Germany exported £15,904,800 of cotton manufactures, and imported £5,315,000, the excess of exports being made mostly from American cotton. France exported £8,935,800, and imported only £2,414,600. Even Switzerland exported £2,778,200 against the American £4,490,000, and the Netherlands £4,222,600. Commercial Intelligence.

HODAK

FILMS

& ACCESSORIES.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

LONG HING & CO.

PHOTO GOODS STORE,

17, QUEEN'S ROAD

(SAME PREMISES AS MESSRS. AH CHIEE)

Hongkong, 27th December, 1904.

SIGNIFICANT OMENS IN RUSSIA.

A PRINCE'S DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE PEACE.

The *Pail Mail Gazette* on March 24th says:—Further special information to hand shows that the war party is rapidly on the decrease in official quarters. Prince Meschischewski, otherwise an out-and-out reactionist, says in the *Grachdanin*: "Knowing that it is my duty to oppose even those whom I look upon as the most sacred representatives of loving patriotism, I call out loudly now that only one thing can rise up and save Russia, and that is the immediate conclusion of peace, never mind what it may cost. When Port Arthur was still ours, it may be that the conditions of peace would be light ones. Now that Vladivostok and Sakhalin are still untouched, the conditions would yet be easier than for their loss."

Prince Meschischewski then declares that it is not the Japanese who have vanquished the Russian Army, but "we ourselves have done it in the person of the officer of the General Staff, of the Army and Navy Administration, of our corrupt officials, and of the 'Intelligence' which misleads the people. It is this which has ruined Russia; and as we have recognized our true victor, we can conclude peace with the Japanese. A continuation of the war is exclusively to the advantage of the worst sons of the country. Know thou, O Russia, that the war is a punishment by God, which thou didst merit! Find the energy, at last, for the regeneration of the country in peaceful labour! God has to be thanked for not granting victory to us; but against a foreign foe and enemies at home, nobody can struggle at one and the same time."

This, from an absolutist politician, who hates the intellectual classes whose movement makes for representative institutions, is significant enough. There are not a few sinister voices in the moderate progressive Press.

A confidential understanding has been come to between the Liberal-Conservative Polish, Jewish, and Russian groups. The Poles promise not to insist on the restoration of the National State of their, but to concentrate all efforts on the acquisition of a Constitution for the Empire. If the war is not won by May, an end, and a Parliament convoked, revolutionary risings may be expected in May, according to a prevailing opinion.

In St. Petersburg a large meeting of authors and journalists was on the point of being held on the subject of the Press laws, when the Governor Trepoff suddenly forbade its taking place.

In the *Osnobuchensky* published by Russians in Stuttgart, an "Appeal of a Group of Officers at Kieff to their Countrymen" is published, the text of which is before me. It is couched in the most passionate language, and calls upon the troops to join the popular and revolutionary troops. "Let us make common cause with a movement which, at the same time, is the support of the best men of Russia. To the arguments to their aspirations for a transformation of the form of Government at last we add that last argument, which certainly is the most effective."

THE PHILIPPINES INTERNAL

REVENUE LAW.

The following letter, which is self-explanatory, was sent to the *Sunday Sun* from one of the great tobacco institutions in the islands. "The Internal Revenue is pressing too hard on the business, and we cannot make any profits at all now. About P15,000 are always paid by us for taxes in advance, which money is outstanding, as trade only can be done on a credit basis, and prices are cut down on account of the heavy tax, it being about 80 per cent on cigarettes. We, as other factories of any importance, do not sell more than half of the form of output, despite the statements published by the authorities. This is the truth, and you might go around and take information out of any factory. The workmen are thrown out of employment, we, for instance, having employed before, on hand-made cigarettes, about a hundred women, whilst at present only twenty are occupied. This means not only the loss of the Philippines, but the loss of protection of the Philippines by the government. Besides, no capital will be invested in a country which offers such a poor margin. Our concern is in need of it, but we believe that we will not find it either here or abroad, as long as our balance sheets show only losses. If you will please make a kick you will oblige, but please don't mention our name."

We think we can speak in the name of all the manufacturers.

Still on this thing: What is the use of having a large staff of employees of the Internal Revenue, who have to go around to call for invoices; why not put stamps on the packages or boxes, and thus simplify the system?

Even in Egypt, where the natives are a bad lot, they have a stamp system, as they have in Brazil and in all other countries where there is a tax.

The Internal Revenue system ought to be reformed, and the tax on cigarettes reduced considerably. If you think it right we are at your disposal with more information.

P. S.—We dare say we are one of the most pushing firms in the insular tobacco trade, therefore no blame is due to us if business is not good. It all depends on the Internal Revenue. Seeing the tremendous opposition of the United States tobacco trust, a chance for lowering the tariff on Philippine tobacco seems impossible, and therefore our trade can hope for nothing from America. And of course the field will be still more limited by and by, the neighboring countries being already closed for Philippine tobacco on account of high import tariff, as for example, Japan and China."

The *Sunday Sun* is bound to confess that it cannot but believe that the present system of internal revenue in these islands is not unfair to merchants. In fact, we will go a bit farther, and say that in some instances the law might have been made by a theoretician. That the present system of internal revenue is injuring the main industry of the Philippines—tobacco—goes without saying. Why collect a tax in advance on goods already representing a large expenditure of capital? Why not adopt the American stamp tax, if there must be an internal revenue tax on tobacco? Why the present impracticable system?



TRADE MARK.

TELEPHONE No. 135.

TANSAN

PER CASE OF 48 PINTS... .. \$6.5

PER CASE OF 100 SELTIS... .. 8.00

TANSAN

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ROBINSON PIANO Co. LD.

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PREMIER PIANO

FIRM AND THE

ONLY PIANO SPECIALISTS

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to THE MANAGER, Daily Press, only, and special business matters to the Editor. For extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.R.O., 5th St. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

M. R. A. S. and Mrs. GOMES, Jr., desire to thank their many friends for the cards of condolence during their recent bereavement.

4, Woodlands Terrace, Hongkong, 24th April, 1905. 1058

TO LET AT MACAO.

SMALL THREE-ROOMED HOUSE, at the Western end of the Praya Grande. For Particulars, apply to R. S., Hongkong, 24th April, 1905. 1059

COTTAM & CO.

HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS.

JUST ARRIVED:

NEW LINE SUMMER GOODS.

SUMMER COLOURED TUNIC SHIRTS, WHITE GAUZE SHIRTS, PYJAMA SUITS, BOSTON GARTERS, BADEN POWELL COLLARS, BROWN BOOTS.

The Latest Fashions in High-class NECKWEAR. EVERY SEASONABLE NOVELTY.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. Hongkong, 24th April, 1905. 1060

POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAICHING," Captain Hodgson, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 24th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARBAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 24th April, 1905. 1056

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE. NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship "ROON," Captain G. Meiners, due here with the outward German steamer TUESDAY, at 6 P.M., will leave for the above places about 12/24 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD. For Further Particulars, apply to MEINERS & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 24th April, 1905. 1057

FROM ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "LANGHANK," Captain Rout, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before TO-DAY. Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst., will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 21st April, 1905. 1057

WANTED.

BOARD and LODGING with Private Family—Apply, stating terms. BOX 536, Hongkong, 20th April, 1905. 1036

WANTED.

TWO Gentlemen require BOARD and RESIDENCE in Private Family. Apply to—P. S., Hongkong, 27th March, 1905. 817

BOARD and ROOM WANTED.

IN Family, for Young Gentlemen arriving about end April. Apply to—BOX 530, Hongkong, 12th April, 1905. 967

WANTED.

AN EXPERT TYPEWRITER, Good Salary to a Quick Worker. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Hongkong, 1st April, 1905. 874

QUAN WAH & CO. GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS. EXPORTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Sole Agents of QUAN TAT & CO., Lime Manufacturers. All descriptions of GRANITE and MARBLE FOR EXPORT. Dealers in GRANITE and MARBLE MONUMENT Prices & Estimates on Application. No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. 1010

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (EASTER MONDAY), the 24th inst.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1905. 1015

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

EASTER HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (EASTER MONDAY), the 24th inst.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary. Hongkong, 11th April, 1905. 1031

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the CITY HALL, on SATURDAY, the 29th April, 1905, at 3.30 P.M.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, (Clerk of the Course). Hongkong, 14th April, 1905. 892

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will be held this week-end for the MacEwan and Martin Cups, from the 21st to the 24th inst.

C. E. H. BEAVIS, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 21st April, 1905. 1046

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Dock and Boilers.

Call Flag W. J. W. KEW, Manager. 1st Floor, 37, Connaught Road. Hongkong, 13th June, 1905. 1040

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Registrar, Supreme Court, to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, the 26th APRIL, 1905, at NOON, at SAN YICK COAL GODOWNS, Mong-kok-tai, About 1,200 TONS (K A I P I N G C O A L, (half Lump and half Small).

A Steam Launch will leave Blake Pier at 11.30 A.M. to convey intending purchasers. TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 20th April, 1905. 1040

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction

WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of APRIL, 1905, at 3 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz—

All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at Victoria aforesaid registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 1,686. Area 639 square feet. Term 75 years. Annual Crown Rent \$11.00 together with the Messuage thereon known as No. 8, Po Hing Fong.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 13th April, 1905. 993

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of MAY, 1905, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of the Lot of Crown Land at Causeway Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King for one further term of 75 years.

Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street. Hongkong, 10th January, 1905. 102

TO LET.

SIX FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOUSES in Observatory Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon. Each with Five Spacious Well-ventilated Living Rooms, Two Bathrooms, Kitchen, Garden, Tennis Courts, Servants' Quarters, Water, Gas, Electric Lights and Bells. Moderate Rental. Possession on or about 1st April, 1905.

Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street. Hongkong, 10th January, 1905. 102

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Robinson Road, known as "SANS SOUCI," with Piece of Ground suitable for Tennis Court or Garden and Commanding a Full View of the Harbour. Immediate possession.

Apply to—E. V. de SOUZA, Care of Messrs. Barretto & Co. Hongkong, 19th April, 1905. 954

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Robinson Road, known as "SANS SOUCI," with Piece of Ground suitable for Tennis Court or Garden and Commanding a Full View of the Harbour. Immediate possession.

Apply to—E. V. de SOUZA, Care of Messrs. Barretto & Co. Hongkong, 19th April, 1905. 954

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Apply to—E. V. de SOUZA, Care of Messrs. Barretto & Co. Hongkong, 19th April, 1905. 954

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GEO. FENWICK AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 25th of April, 1905, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed:

RESOLUTION: "That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$150,000 to \$450,000 by the creation of 12,000 new Shares of \$25 each; that 500 of the said new Shares be offered to the parties who on the 29th day of April, 1905, shall be Members, in proportion to the existing shares held by them; that the full amount of each of the said 500 new Shares taken up be paid to the Company either before the 30th day of June, 1905 or (with interest thereon at the rate of \$12 per cent. per annum from the 30th June, 1905, to the 15th August, 1905, or for such lesser period as the Directors shall from time to time or at any time determine) on or before the 15th August, 1905; and that the remaining 6,500 new Shares be offered to such parties, at such time or times and upon such terms and conditions as the Directors shall think fit and determine."

The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTERS of Shares will be CLOSED on the 28th and 29th April, 1905.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. G. WINTERTURN, General Manager. Hongkong, 15th April, 1905. 1002

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

THE CERTIFICATES of 30 and 2 SHARES standing in the Register of this Company in the names of WONG LAM and APCAR, GABRIEL APCAR respectively, having been LOST, viz—

Scrip No. 811—13389/13432—15 Shares. " 228—28358/28352—15 " " 673—12962/12963—2 " 32 Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificates for the said 32 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificates unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 13th April, 1905. 988

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

THE CERTIFICATES of 71 SHARES standing in the Register of this Company in the name of STAY have been LOST, viz—

Scrip No. 16—951/960—40 Shares. " 213—941/940—10 " " 216—3902/3922—21 " 71 Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificates for the said 71 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificates unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 13th April, 1905. 989

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM BONUS of Twenty per cent. upon contributions for the year 1904 has been declared.

Warrants will be issued on the 3rd May. By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 14th April, 1905. 990

THE YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND of the Rate of Twenty-Five per cent. being Fifteen Dollars per Share, on the Paid-up Capital of the above Association, has been declared Payable in Tails of Exchange 73 at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, on and after this date to Shareholders of record on the 1st April, 1905.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. S. JACKSON, Secretary. Shanghai, 12th April, 1905. 1032

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Robinson Road, known as "SANS SOUCI," with Piece of Ground suitable for Tennis Court or Garden and Commanding a Full View of the Harbour. Immediate possession.

Apply to—E. V. de SOUZA, Care of Messrs. Barretto & Co. Hongkong, 19th April, 1905. 954

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HOUSE No. 10, Robinson Road, known as "SANS SOUCI," with Piece of Ground suitable for Tennis Court or Garden and Commanding a Full View of the Harbour. Immediate possession.

Apply to—E. V. de SOUZA, Care of Messrs. Barretto & Co. Hongkong, 19th April, 1905. 954

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HOUSE No. 10, Robinson Road, known as "SANS SOUCI," with Piece of Ground suitable for Tennis Court or Garden and Commanding a Full View of the Harbour. Immediate possession.

Apply to—E. V. de SOUZA, Care of Messrs. Barretto & Co. Hongkong, 19th April, 1905. 954

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HOUSE No. 10, Robinson Road, known as "SANS SOUCI," with Piece of Ground suitable for Tennis Court or Garden and Commanding a Full View of the Harbour. Immediate possession.

Apply to—E. V. de SOUZA, Care of Messrs. Barretto & Co. Hongkong, 19th April, 1905. 954

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HOUSE No. 10, Robinson Road, known as "SANS SOUCI," with Piece of Ground suitable for Tennis Court or Garden and Commanding a Full View of the Harbour. Immediate possession.

Apply to—E. V. de SOUZA, Care of Messrs. Barretto & Co. Hongkong, 19th April, 1905. 954

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Apply to—E. V. de SOUZA, Care of Messrs. Barretto & Co. Hongkong, 19th April, 1905. 954

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS at Nos. 12 & 14, Queen's Road Central (Corner House); also GODOWNS at Back. Can be let separately or wholly. Rent moderate, cheaper if the whole is taken on a long lease.

SEVEN EUROPEAN HOUSES, late F. Blackhead & Co. and Shawan, Tomes & Co.'s Offices. Ground Floor and Top Floors with Godowns can be let separately on leases. Apply to—CHUNG SHUN KOO, 12 & 14, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 24th December, 1904. 92

TO LET.

NOS. 74, CAINE ROAD. GODOWNS Nos. 34A, 34B, 34C, Praya East. Apply to—COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. 84

TO LET.

SUITABLE for Offices, TWO ROOMS in Prince's Buildings. Apply to—LAUTS, WEGENER & CO. Hongkong, 4th March, 1905.

TO LET.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM for Office, on First Floor, New Buildings, Pedder's Street (next to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Office). Apply to—AHMET RUMJAHN, 64, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 18th April, 1905. 969

TO LET.

BRAE-SIDE, 20, Macdonnell Road, 17 ROOMED HOUSE with Garden, suitable for a Mess or a Boarding House. Apply to—C. F. DE CARVALHO, Care of H. & S. Bank. Hongkong, 30th March, 1905. 849

TO LET.

IN Hotel Mansions THREE OFFICES commanding position on Front. Apply to—M. J. D. STEPHENS, Solicitor, 18 Bank Buildings. Hongkong, 29th March, 1905. 845

TO LET.

FOUR or FIVE OFFICE ROOMS on First Floor of "Hotel Mansions" facing the New Post Office and Hongkong Hotel. Apply to—Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 9th March, 1905. 675

TO LET UNFURNISHED—From let May.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in Barker Road, The Peak, No. 134, containing 2 Reception and 4 good Bedrooms, excellent Bath Rooms and Servants' Quarters; present occupier leaving the Colony. Apply to—B. C. R., Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 13th April, 1905. 981

TO LET.

NO. 2, CHANCERY LANE an airy and Well-Situated HOUSE, Furnished or Unfurnished. An OFFICE, Top Floor, 3 Queen's Building. Apply to—S. A. SETH, Dairy Firm. Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. 908

TO LET.

DESIRABLE FLAT of 2 Unfurnished Rooms on Cause Road Level, with Bath-R

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD. JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA,
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 22nd April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 26th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOYUNE"	On 30th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	On 4th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 8th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MENELAUS"	On 12th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NEPTUNUS"	On 16th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	On 20th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	On 24th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PRIAM"	On 28th May.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"KAISOW"	On 25th April, Noon.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"JASON"	On 9th May.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"LAERTES"	On 20th May.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DARDANUS"	On 23rd May.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"CALCHAS"	On 6th June.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	On 20th June.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	On 20th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NINGCHOW"	On 21st May.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
IOLOLO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 25th April.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 25th April.
KOBE	"TSINAN"	On 25th April.
CEBU	"SINGARA"	On 25th April.
TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KANSU"	On 27th April.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1905.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.
CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND
VICTORIA, B.C.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).		
R.M.S. "TARTAR"	4,425 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 26th April.
R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 10th May.
R.M.S. "ATHENIAN"	3,882 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 24th May.
R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 31st May.
R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 21st June.

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW "EMPEROR" STEAMSHIP, passing through the
famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to
VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND
TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" passengers only at
Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese
and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to
1. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent.

SOUTH AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

HONGKONG DIRECT, OR VIA CHEFOO OR CHIN-WAN-TAO, TO DURBAN, NATAL.
The following chartered steamers will run at intervals of about 3 weeks:—

S.S. "LOTHIAN"	Captain J. C. Williamson.
S.S. "INDRAVELLI"	Captain S. Callington.
S.S. "COURTNEY"	Captain J. W. Martin.
S.S. "GRANLEY"	Captain W. E. Steele.
S.S. "YKAL"	Captain M. Robertson.
S.S. "ASCOT"	Captain C. E. Cox.
S.S. "SIKE"	Captain J. Bowley.
S.S. "INKULA"	Captain Dean.
S.S. "KATHERINE PARK"	Captain Copp.

For Freight, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1905.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG STRAITS INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOBI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR
OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMSHIP	Tons	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL AT DAYLIGHT ON
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Brehmer	April 27th, 1905.
"ARABIA"	4,483	Bahle	May 11th, 1905.
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Schmidt	May 30th, 1905.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagner	June 26th, 1905.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1905.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"ESANG"	Tuesday, 25th April, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Wednesday, 26th April, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANARA"	Thursday, 27th April, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 28th April, 4 P.M.

These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1905.



HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between
Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light Perfect
Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-
date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	Tons	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	Sat., 29th April, 10 A.M.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Noley	Manila	Sat., 6th May, 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1905.



HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ
CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

S.S. "ATHOLL"	About 15th May.
S.S. "NORDPOL"	About 15th June.

For Freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1905.



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI
GATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA
AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA VALERIE"

Captain Berberovich, will leave for the above
places TO-MORROW, the 25th inst., P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANDER, WHEELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1905.

FOR NEW YORK
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR
COAST).

THE Steamship

"HUDSON,"

Captain Burnett, is expected here on the 29th
inst., at daylight and will be despatched on the
30th inst., in the afternoon.

For Freight and further information, apply to
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Original Freight Depart ment
4, Des Vaux Road, Central.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1905.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AU S-
TRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
PARANAL, PENANG, GULF, CONTINENTAL,
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"COROMANDEL"

Captain G. M. Montford, R.N. carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for
Bombay on SATURDAY, the 6th May,

at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the
above ports in connection with the Company's
s.s. "Victoria," 6,522 tons, from Colombo.

Passengers accommodation in which rest of
is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and
Tea for London (under arrangement), will be
transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London;

other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed
from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Arabia," due
in London on the 18th June, 1905.

Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1905.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS
in CHINA AND JAPAN for the above Line
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS
OF LADING for all the principal ports in
South Africa, in connection with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S fortnightly
service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from
CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars,
apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th Avenue, etc.

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE,
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c., and FOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE.

68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1903.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

AMARA, British str., 1,565, C. J. Matlock, 19th
April.—Wuhu 14th April, Rice.—Jardine,
Matheson & Co.

B. BROWN, Norwegian str., 730, C. Olson,
15th April.—Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow
14th April, General.—Osaka-Shosen Kaisha.

BOOSTAD, Norwegian steamer, 1,882, H. S.
Gulliksen, 16th March.—Chinkiang 11th
March, General.—Order.

BORNEO, German str., 1,314, E. Muhl, 15th
April.—Sundabon 10th April, General and
Timber.—Molchers & Co.

CONINGSBY, British str., 2,157, Chas. R. Topp,
18th April.—Cardiff 2nd Feb., Coal.—Order.

DOTT, Norwegian str., 629, J. Gjime, 19th
April.—Sourabaya 8th April, Sugar.—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ERKA, German str., 963, Terpehn, 16th March,
—Germany 1st January, General.—Order.

ESANO, British str., 1,127, S. J. Payne, 17th
April.—Tientsin and Chefoo 10th April,
General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FLORIDAS, Norwegian str., 2,236, H. P. Han-
sen, 15th April.—Sasebo 10th April.—
Order.

FRITHOF, Norw. str., 891, H. A. Haraldsen,
20th April.—Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow
19th April, General.—Osaka-Shosen Kaisha.

IKRAL, British str., 3,490, Robertson, 10th Feb.,
—Durban 17th January, Ballast.—Gibb,
Livingston & Co.

ISLEWORTH, British str., 1,716, Cox, 18th April,
Singapore 14th April, General.—Dodwell
& Co.

ITHAKA, German str., 2,260, Eckhorn, 4th April,
—Chinkiang and Wuhu 3th March, General.
—Siemens & Co.

KWANGTAN, Chinese str., 1,530, Wm. H. Lunt,
17th April.—Shanghai 14th April, General.
—Chinese.

LOTHIAN, British str., 3,711, J. C. Williamson,
12th Feb.—Port Natal 15th Jan.—Dodwell
& Co.

LYDIA, German str., 1,771, Givsburnham, 18th
April.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 14th April,
General.—Siemens & Co.

MADELINE, RICKMERS, German str., 1,657, D.
Reimers, 18th April.—Bangkok 12th April,
Rice and Meal.—Butterfield & Swire.

NAMBAU, British str., 2,581, G. Payne, 15th
April.—Calcutta 1st April, General.—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PINNA, British str., 4,001, Chas. G. Scott, 19th
April.—Singapore 12th April, General.—
Arnold, Karberg & Co.

QUEEN LOUISE, British str., 2,170, W. A.
Hicoll, 19th April.—Bangkok 6th April,
Rice.—Dodwell & Co.

SAINT HELENA, British str., 2,707, McKie, 14th
April.—Cardiff 8th Feb., Coal.—Order.

SILVERA, German str., 4,501, Eahle, 20th April,
Shanghai 18th April, General.—Hamburg-
America Linie.

SINGORA, German str., 1,734, P. Hermeling,
11th April.—Bangkok 3rd April, Rice.—
Molchers & Co.

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK"

A.I., A.B.C., and Engineering Code Used.

NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3	
Extreme Length	722 feet.
Length on Blocks	714 "
Width of Entrance on Top	364 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom	384 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	344 "

DOCK No. 1	
Extreme Length	523 feet.
Length on Blocks	513 "
Width of Entrance on Top	88 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom	77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	264 "

DOCK No. 2	
Extreme Length	371 feet.
Length on Blocks	350 "
Width of Entrance on Top	68 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom	53 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with
LATEST PLANTS and J. FIL-
ANCES to undertake BUILDING or
REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and
BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL
WORK.
A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is
always kept at hand.
The COMPANY has the powerful steamer
"OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 H.P.)
specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES
equipped with necessary gear, always ready a
Short Notice.

The British Medical Journal says:
"Benger's Food has by its excellence
established a reputation
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